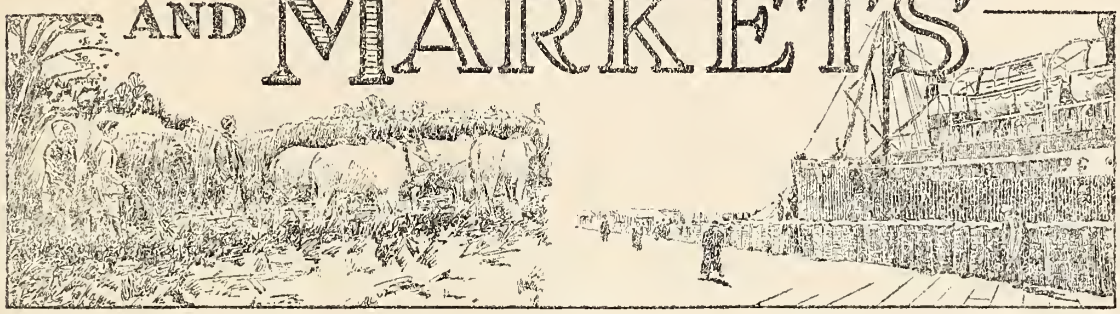
FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



ISSUED WEEKLY BY
THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 22 JUNE 29, 1931 No. 26

FEATURE ARTICLE

SOUTH AFRICAN SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OFFICES ABROAD

Location	Territory covered
London	United Kingdom
Berlin	Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria
Belgrade	Danube Basin
Marseille	Mediterranean Basin
Shanghai	China and Japan
Buenos Aires	Argentina and contiguous countries
Pretoria	South Africa
Sydney	Australia and New Zealand

In addition the Bureau maintains the following commodity specialists abroad

Commodity	Headquarters	Territory covered
Cotton	Kobe	Japan
Cotton	Cairo	Egypt and Sudan
Fruit	London	Europe
Tobacco	Berlin	Europe

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LATE CABLES

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Siberian spring sowings continue slow and behind plan, but western Siberia sowings are above last year's acreage. Russian crop conditions to June 10 all winter cereals satisfactory and little different from last year. Spring cereals condition no worse than June 10 last year, when they were not particularly favorable. (Agricultural Attaché Steere, Berlin, June 25.)

Estimates Argentine wheat acreage reduction range from 10 to 30 per cent below last year but too early for definite information. Official estimate about August 1. Rains since March at many stations in the wheat zone have been considerably under last year and in June to date are reported extremely light but no serious complaints have yet been made. More ploughing has been done with horses this year than last. Work is consequently slower. (Agricultural Commissioner Ray, Buenos Aires, June 25.)

The forecasted production of wheat in Tunis is 13,962,000 bushels this year compared with 9,663,000 bushels a year ago. Barley production is placed at 8,267,000 bushels which compares with 5,512,000 bushels in 1930 and oats production is forecast at 3,238,000 bushels against 1,722,000 bushels in 1930. (International Institute of Agriculture, June 25.)

German hog survey June 1 places total at 22,500,000 against 19,804,000 last year. Young pigs up to 6 months total 16,400,000 against 14,269,000 a year ago. Brood sows at unusually high figure of 2,400,000. Increase of sows over last year is all in animals over 1 year old. Sows 6 months to 1 year this year placed at 700,000 slightly below the March 1 estimate and 176,000 under June 1, 1930 figure. To help feeders, German tariff on feed barley reduced from 31.12 cents per bushel to 25.94 cents per bushel (6 to 5 marks per 100 kilos). Purchases of equal quantity of government potato flakes which are also cheaper. Corn monopoly effective till July 27 with prices also reduced. Reductions mean considerable relief to farmers though hog-feed ratio still somewhat unfavorable. (Agricultural Attaché Steere, Berlin, June 23 and 24.)

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BREAD GRAINS

Canadian grain conditions

There are marked regional variations in Canadian crop prospects, similar to those of the last two seasons, according to a telegram on June 23 from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Crops in western Manitoba and southern and central Saskatchewan declined further during the third week of the month due to the intense heat, damaging winds and almost negligible rainfall. The situation in these areas is critical with early sown wheat either a failure or very light and prematurely advanced into shot blade. The northern Park Belt and all of Alberta except some eastern districts give more promise of a crop however. The heavy rains in Alberta during the week caused good growth. Saskatchewan is the leading spring wheat province having about 60 per cent of the estimated total for the 3 Prairie Provinces, Alberta follows with around 29 per cent and Manitoba about 11 per cent.

Russian spring sowings and crop conditions

Spring sowings in Russia up to June 10 totaled 221,402,000 acres of which 60,292,000 acres were seeded to wheat, according to a cable on June 18 from Agricultural Attaché Steere of Berlin. In order to complete the wheat plan, it will be necessary to increase the pace of sowings in Siberia, where they are reported as especially backward. The meteorological section of the Commissariat of Agriculture reports that crop conditions of winter cereals during the last 10 days of May were average or above in the Leningrad area, the Central Black Soil and middle Volga regions where rye predominates and in the wheat regions of North Caucasus and Crimea. Conditions were average or partially below in Nizhni-Norgorod, and Western regions. Elsewhere conditions were mostly average. The spring crop was reported as average or slightly above in the Central Black Soil region, lower Volga region and North Caucasus. Data on the spring crop are not available for other sections. Local reports from Ukraine indicate the condition of winter crops generally satisfactory, with winter wheat reported above average in many sections of the Steppes region and satisfactory elsewhere. See table, page 935.

European crop conditions

Crop conditions in Austria at the beginning of June were not particularly favorable, with the spring wheat and rye crops showing better conditions than winter wheat and rye, Mr. Steere states. In spite of the good progress

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made during May, Switzerland crop conditions were slightly below those of last year on June 1. Crops in Poland were benefitted by an adequate amount of sun, warm temperatures and increased soil moisture at the beginning of June. The condition of winter wheat was above average and slightly better than a month ago. On June 5, winter rye was reported below average and spring wheat was above average. Crop conditions in Sweden on June 1 were reported below normal. France reports more favorable weather for crop development and trade reports indicateabout average prospects.

In Germany both wheat and rye promise average yields on the basis of present conditions, but are below last year. The latest indications point to a heavy shift of acreage from rye to wheat which greatly affects the production outlook. Winter wheat condition in Czechoslovakia showed about average on June 1. Spring wheat was above average, but rye was below average. In the Netherlands, mid-June crop conditions were good to fairly good. In Bulgaria, the wheat crop condition on June 1 was excellent.

Wheat and rye acreage for harvest in 1931

No new acreage figures were received in time to be included in the summary tables on pages 926 and 938. The area seeded to wheat for the 1931 harvest, therefore, continues to cover 20 countries with a total equaling 98.1 per cent of the 1930 total for the same countries.

Wheat and flour in the Hankow district, China

The 1931 production of wheat in the Hankow Consular district, it now appears, will be sufficient to meet local demands and will probably permit exports to Shanghai, according to a report from Consul General Lockhart at Hankow. Estimates of the 1931 wheat production in the district point to a crop of around 20,000,000 bushels. The principal wheat producing provinces included are Honan and Hupeh which lie between the Yellow and Yang'ze Rivers. Honan and the Yellow River valley are expected to account for about two-thirds of the 1931 production. Very little (only about one and a quarter million bushels) of the Honan and Yellow River Valley production, however, reaches Hankow usually as most of the wheat is consumed at points near where it is produced. Lack of adequate transportation facilities also handicaps movement, especially in Szechuan and remote areas of other provinces in the district.

The harvest this year started early in June. Estimates can only be based on past production compared with production in normal years, reports Mr. Lockhart, as there is no method of ascertaining the total acreage planted in wheat for any given year. The wheat is tended by hand on small family cultivated plots of ground, few of which are over an acre in extent. It is largely

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ground into various grades of flour by primitive methods or in modern mills which are sparsely scattered on the wheat growing areas. Though the preparation of wheat and wheat flour foods is in a more or less primitive state, the consumption of wheat is said to be a positive and increasing factor as the populace of many sections in the Consular district are gradually changing from a staple rice diet to a staple wheat diet.

Most of the flour produced by Hankow mills is made from wheat grown in Hupeh along the banks of the Yangtze River and its tributaries. Since the 1930 production in the Yangtze Valley area, however, was below normal, it is reported that some mills curtailed operations due to a temporary shortage while some have been importing Australian and Canadian wheat pending the arrival of 1931 wheat. It is stated that one picual (133-1/3 pounds) of native wheat will only produce 1.8 bags (about 50 pounds) of flour whereas foreign imported wheat will produce 2.2 bags of flour. Foreign wheat, according to the report was quoted in May a little over 4 cents a bushel above native wheat. Current prices at Hankow the middle of May ranged from about 50 to 56 cents per bushel for wheat and around 73 cents per bag (50 pounds) for native flour. Flour is not marketed in barrels. There are no special taxes on wheat but a special consumption tax of about 2-1/4 cents per bag on flour is reported imposed.

Movement to market

United States

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour, July 1 to June 13, 1929-30 and 1930-31 a/

Item	July 1, 1929 to June 14, 1930	July 1, 1930 to June 13, 1931	Week ended June 14 1930	Week ended May 30 1931	Week ended June 6 1931	Week ended June 13 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports, domestic b/	144,628	122,219	2,214	980	5,161	1,426
Imports, from Canada c/	11,964	19,165	545	295	415	413
Net exports	132,664	103,054	1,669	685	4,746	1,013

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Canada

Canadian receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat, August 1 to June 12, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Item	Aug. 1, 1929 to June 13, 1930	Aug. 1, 1930 to June 12, 1931	Week ended June 13 1930	Week ended June 6 1931	Week ended June 12 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Stocks in store:					
Western Gr. Insp. Div.			103,862	112,911	107,511
Total Canada.. ..			139,032	126,078	120,263
Receipts:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	104,468	158,504	5,867	4,337	4,897
Vancouver.........	48,257	70,051	744	990	748
Shipments:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	111,284	159,919	2,908	6,204	4,500
Vancouver..........	44,930	65,753	956	1,058	1,272

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

Foreign market conditions

Europe

The French milling quota of foreign wheat has been raised from 25 to 30 per cent, according to Mr. Steere. The domestic market in France was reported rising due to a renewal of milling demand. Italy is also reported as introducing a milling quota effective July 1 which will permit only 5 per cent foreign wheat in flour consumed within the kingdom. Inquiry on the Holland markets was slightly improved, especially for Plate and Russian wheat. Belgium was buying moderately. Austria and Czechoslovakia continued quiet. Milling demand in Germany continued small due to the uncertainty of government measures and rye prices continued to rise. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on June 17 was $1.77 compared with $1.76 a week earlier. The spot price of domestic rye was $1.23 on June 17 and $1.19 on June 10.

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Japan

Wheat prices at Tokyo mills on June 1 as cabled by Consul Sturgeon on June 17 were: (May 1 prices in parenthesis) Western white No. 2, $.94 per bushel ($.94); Canadian No. 5, $1.00 per bushel ($.99); Australian f.a.q. New South Wales, $1.00 per bushel ($.98); domestic standard grade old crop $.92, new crop $.90, Kyushu crop $.79 per bushel; Portland wheat, western white No. 2, cif Yokohama, $.58 per bushel ($.59), duty and landing charges not included. The wholesale price of flour on June 1 was $1.10 per bag of 49 pounds, compared with $1.15 on May 1. The price of middle grade domestic rice on June 1 was 2.82 cents per pound. Japanese wheat imports for April were as follows: From the United States, 76,068 bushels; Canada, 387,810 bushels; Australia, 2,909,716 bushels. Total flour exports for April were 286,320 barrels of 196 pounds.

China (Shanghai)

The price of hard winter wheat No. 2 c.i.f. Shanghai for August shipment was quoted on June 11 at $.59 per bushel and $.65 per bushel for September shipment, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. Western red No. 2 for August shipment stood at $.58 and $.59 for September shipment. Chinese flour is quoted at $.60 per sack for both July and August delivery.

Manchuria (Dairen)

The consumption of wheat flour in south Manchuria is expected to fall from 14,000,000 bags in 1929 to 7,000,000 bags in the calendar year 1931, which deficiency will be made up by native grains, according to Consul Langdon at Dairen. Prices of wheat flour c.i.f. Dairen per bag of 49 pounds on June 17 were: Japanese $.65 nearby shipments; American $.64 for June shipment; Shanghai $.64 nearby shipment. Mid-May prices were somewhat higher with Japanese flour at 69 cents per bag and American flour c.i.f. Dairen at 76 cents per bag.

Wheat prices

During ,ost of the week ending June 20, there was a marked decline in the price of wheat at most of the principal world markets. From a close of 58-1/2 cents per bushel on June 13, July futures at Chicago declined steadily to 55-7/8 cents on the 19th. On the 20th, however, there was a marked recovery, the close for that day being 57-1/2 cents per bushel. A still further recovery was made on Monday, the 22nd, prices rising to a close of 59-3/8 cents. At Liverpool and most of the other principal markets prices followed a somewhat similar course, though at Liverpool there was little recovery on the 20th, closing prices for July futures on that day being 59-1/4 cents compared with 58-7/8 cents theprevious day and 62-7/8 cents on the 13th. The Liverpool market in common with others advanced sharply on the 22nd, and closed at 62 cents per bushel.

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The downward trend of prices during the major part of the week was associated with continued pressure of current supplies and with some news indicating that the spring wheat regions of the United States and Canada had received some benefit from showers. The marked rise which occurred on the 20th and 22nd appeared to have been given its impetus largely from prospects of a moratorium of war debt payments. Cash wheat prices in the principal United States markets were somewhat higher during the week ending June 19. See table, page 937.

Protection for wheat growers in Chile

A prohibition of imports of wheat and wheat flour and to assist agriculturalists through the distribution of seed on credit are promises now being made by the Minister of Agriculture as government policy to be followed in order to avoid any wheat shortage in 1932, according to a report from Assistant Commercial Attache Randall at Santiago, forwarded by the American Agricultural Commissioner at Buenos Aires. The wheat crop of 1930-31 was the smallest since 1920, due to unfavorable weather conditions during the season. With the small yield together with low prices, it is feared that unless wheat growers were assisted, next year's acreage will be considerably reduced and would reduce the Chilean production below domestic requirements. Though the 1930-31 crop is insufficient to meet consumption needs, there is a sufficient carryover reported from the 1929-30 crop to make up the difference in the present case. Production in 1929-30 was estimated at 33.5 million bushels as against 21.2 million bushels in 1930-31. No indication is made as to when import restrictions would be placed in effect, the present being but a declaration of policy. The principal effect of such an action would be upon Argentina, Mr. Lockhart reports.

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FEED GRAINS

Corn

The condition of the 1931 corn crop in Bulgaria at the beginning of June was reported to be good. The area sown is estimated at 1,705,000 acres, an increase of 0.5 per cent over that of last year. The 1930-31 corn area in Northern Rhodesia is reported at 47,000 acres and the production at 720,000 bushels compared with 45,000 acres sown and 721,000 bushels harvested during the preceding year. The cool, rainless weather in Argentina continues favorable for the storing of the new corn crop there while it is being held for shipment.

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Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 183,035,000 bushels, an increase of 47.6 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. There were practically no exports of corn from the United States during the week ended June 13. Shipments of corn from Argentina during that week reached the record total of 10,136,000 bushels. See corn trade table, page 940.

There was little change in United States corn prices during the week ended June 12, the prices at Chicago being about 25 cents below the corresponding prices of last year. Buenos Aires quotations for June and August delivery advanced one cent to 31 and 32 cents, respectively. The spread between the early futures of United States and Argentine corn is about 25 cents compared with 27 cents the preceding week and with 22 cents for the corresponding week last year. See table showing corn prices, page 941.

Reduction in Argentine railway freight rates on corn

Reduced railway freight rates on corn from country shipping points in Argentina to the seaboard were made effective June 15, 1931 and are to continue in effect until September 30 of this year, according to a recent report from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Luedtke at Buenos Aires. In terms of cents per bushel, the reductions appear relatively insignificant and a survey of the data leaves some doubt as to the resultant actual economic benefit to the Argentine farmers. The measure was finally agreed to by the railway companies after representations by the Government in order to afford some measure of relief to the Argentine corn growers in the present agricultural crisis, as it has been expected that the reduction will result in a corresponding increase in the price of corn to the farmer; the price which the farmer receives being the price at the terminal market less the cost of transportation and other incidental costs from the farm or country shipping point. Four prescribed rate zones are established as a basis for the reductions.

Zone	Percentage of reduction	Distance Kilometers	Approx. miles	Estimated percentage of total tonnage a/
1	0	0 - 150	93	21.5
2	10	151 - 350	94 - 217	57.4
3	15	351 - 500	218 - 310	15.5
4	20	501 & over	311 & over	5.6

a/ Reported movement in 1927 taken as a basis for the estimate because corn crop of present year appears more or less comparable with that of 1927.

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Just what these reductions will amount to, when translated into cents per bushel in United States currency, may be seen from the tabulation on page 944, computed from the official tariffs of the Central Argentine Railway, showing the present and the reduced rates for certain selected distances within each of the four rate zones. While the Central Argentine Railway carries the bulk of the corn handled in the Argentine, and its rates are said to be generally on a par with those of other railway lines, it must be kept in mind, says Mr. Luedtke, that the comparison made in that tabulation is based entirely on the rates for the Central Argentine, and though only one of the several principal railway systems of the country, in 1927 it carried approximately 62 per cent of the corn handled by the four principal railway systems in the Argentine.

The terminal market price and hence the world competitive price is not expected to be changed or affected by the reduced railway rates inasmuch as the freight reductions are supposed to favor the corn growers by enhancing the farm price by the amount of the reduction.

Barley

The total 1931 area sown to barley in 18 countries now reported amounts to 37,314,000 acres, an increase of 0.7 per cent over that of a year ago. The first estimate for the Netherlands is more than 9 per cent below that of last year, while the total for the European countries is 1 per cent larger. See barley acreage table, page 939. The first estimate of the 1931 barley crop in Spain is 87,265,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 14 per cent from the 1930 production and next to the smallest crop since 1924. Barley sowings in the U.S.S.R. up to June 1 had totaled 13,233,000 acres. There is reported to be a considerable decrease in the barley area of Scotland this year.

The condition of barley in Czechoslovakia as of June 1 was only 94 per cent of its average condition on that date during the past eight years compared with 100 per cent on June 1 last year. The condition in Poland as of June 5 was 106 per cent of the past five-year average compared with 116 per cent last year. In Belgium the barley condition was reported favorable at the middle of June, while in central and southern Europe conditions were rather hot and dry.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 97,271,000 bushels, a decrease of 0.3 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended June 13 were the smallest weekly shipment since early in May, while prices increased slightly. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 940 and 941.

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Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 12 amounted to 11,490,000 bushels compared with 19,193,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Oats

The 1931 area sown to oats in 10 countries so far reported totals 71,197,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent above the 1930 acreage of those countries. The first estimate for the Netherlands is more than 1 per cent below that of last year, while the total for the European countries is 0.2 per cent larger. See oats acreage table, page 939. The first estimate of the 1931 oats production in Spain is 41,336,000 bushels, a decrease of 21.5 per cent from the record crop of last year. The area sown to oats in the U.S.S.R. up to June 1 totaled 32,109,000 acres.

The condition of oats in Czechoslovakia on June 1 was 92 per cent of the average condition on that date during the past eight years compared with 103 per cent on June 1 last year. The oats condition in Poland as of June 5 was 106 per cent of the past ten-year average compared with 116 per cent last year.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 52,659,000 bushels, an increase of 63.3 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Exports of oats from the United States during the week ended June 13 continued very small, while prices advanced slightly. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 940 and 941. Stocks of oats in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 12 amounted to 7,904,000 bushels against 7,156,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Russian grain notes

The 1931 autumn sowing Plan

Although the spring sowing campaign in Russia is not yet completed, preparations for Fall sowings have already begun, according to a report from Mr. Steere. A recent meeting of the Commissariat of Agriculture of USSR discussed the Autumn sowing plan, which foresees 6.4 per cent increase in 1931 as compared with this year, with the total acreage amounting to 106,253,000 acres. The most interesting feature of the plan is the large increase planned for winter wheat while winter rye acreage (about twice that of winter wheat) appears to be slightly reduced. Although the 1931 Autumn sowing plan is apparently only a tentative one and may be revised, the above mentioned tendencies will probably be maintained, as they are in line with the general plans and intentions of the Government, says Mr. Steere. The detailed winter acreage

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plan by crops for 1931-32 is officially reported in the Russian paper 'Economic Life, June 7, 1931 as follows: wheat, 37,065,000; rye, 67,841,000; barley, 1,100,000; and oats 247,000. Of the total 106,253,000 acres, 64,246,000 acres are estimated as being in 'collective' farms and 6,918,000 acres in state farms. Of the latter almost 4 million acres are included in the large state grain farms. The balance of the total will be handled by individual peasants.

The approaching harvest on the Russian state grain farms

Some interesting facts concerning the approaching harvest on the large State grain farms of Russia were given by the Chairman of the Grain Trust (the organization which manages the large State grain farms) in a speech reported in "Socialist Agriculture for June 2, 1931".

The "plan" called for a total sown area of 10,378,000 acres on State grain farms but it is expected that the plan will be exceeded and the area for harvest will amount to 10,749,000 acres as against 1,150,000 acres harvested last year. The total amount of grain which will be delivered to the State is forecasted at about 2,900,000 short tons as against 542,000 tons last year. The "plan" calls for the use of 6,000 combines as against 1,600 used during the 1930 harvest. Only 4,000 combines, however, were in the possession of the Grain Trust at the time and 2,000 still had to be delivered. In addition to the combines 5,000 binders will be used. Of the 14,000 combine operators required, 11,700 have been already recruited. The training period for the operators has been lengthened this year to not less than 2 months instead of 7-10 days required last year, when the importance of such training was underestimated.

The combines must average not less than 18 hours of work per day. The speaker riducules the idea advanced by some people last year that a combine cannot work more than 14 hours a day. The transportation problem is considered to be especially difficult. It was decided that the various State farms should construct temporary storage houses for grain capable of storing from 25 per cent to 65 per cent of the crop. The reasons for this decision are: shortage of vehicles and the fact that it is more convenient to move the grain during the winter months than in the fall when the farms are busy with fall plowing and winter sowing.

Attention is also called in the speech to various wasteful practices, such as careless handling of machinery, waste of oil, etc., the elimination of which is necessary for production. The general slogan, according to the speaker, should be, "The delivery to the State of 2,900,000 short tons of low-cost grain on time".

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RICE

Production conditions improved in Brazil

Current conditions in the Brazilian rice industry are regarded as encouraging to producers, according to Consul C. R. Nasmith at Porto Alegre. An important factor making for improvement is the gradual but increasing export trade to foreign markets. Argentina is the leading buyer of Brazilian rice with Germany as the outstanding European market. The state of Reo Grande do Sul is the seat of the Brazilian rice industry.

Exchange rates favorable to foreign buyers have been an important factor. Other aid to the industry appears in the form of a premium of about 40 cents per bag granted by the rice syndicate on all rice which is exported to European and River Plate markets. A Brazilian bag of shelled rice weighs 132 pounds; unshelled, weights 112 pounds per bag. Furthermore, the State Government is continuing in force the exemption of rice from export taxes.

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COTTON

Liverpool market stronger

Demand for actual cotton was reported better at Liverpool during the week ended June 19 and sales increased somewhat over those of the preceding 3 weeks. The price level on Friday, June 19 was little changed from the level of the preceding week but press reports for more recent dates indicate a rather marked upward turn. At Milan, Italy, demand for American cotton appeared slightly improved due to an unfavorable Indian cotton parity. See price table, page 942.

China an active buyer of foreign cotton

Imports of American cotton into Shanghai for the months January-March 1931 totaled 118,000 bales of 478 pounds net, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. Imports during April reached 24,000 bales. For most of the current cotton season, China has taken more American cotton than last year. It is anticipated that for the quarter ended June 30, imports of American cotton into China will materially exceed those of last year and buying for the summer months also has been good. Chinese imports of Indian cotton for the first quarter of 1931 totaled 149,000 bales and April figures stood at 38,000 bales. Chinese demand for Indian cotton also is expected to hold up well as a result of a deficiency in Chinese cotton for spinning low count yarns.

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Stocks of old native crop cotton are considerably below those of last year. They are about normal in Tientsin but much lower in Hankow and Shanghai. The 1930 cotton crop was better than in 1929 in Chihili, but much poorer in the Hankow and Shanghai regions. Spring rains have been favorable to cotton planting in northern areas. The good prices obtained for the 1930 crops have resulted in large acreage increases in northern areas and moderate increases in southern regions. Business has been good in domestic piece goods as a result of the high cost of imported goods, but future commitments for goods are only moderate owing to unsettled political conditions in the interior. On June 12 domestic cotton was selling in Shanghai at 8.33 cents per pound. American middling c.i.f. June shipments were contracted for at 10.02 cents.

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TOBACCO

European tobacco products consumption in 1930

The consumption of tobacco products in Europe in 1930 was approximately equal to that of 1929, according to a report of June 2, 1931 from Tobacco Specialist J. B. Hutson at Berlin. From 1926 to 1929, consumption increased at an average rate of 3 per cent a year. In the United Kingdom, it appears to have increased about 2.5 per cent in 1930, but in continental Europe, it was one-half of one per cent less than in 1929. The consumption of cigarettes in the United Kingdom appears to have been about 4 per cent larger than in 1929. In continental Europe the consumption of cigarettes was almost equal to that of 1929 and the consumption of cigars slightly larger than in 1929; but the consumption of other classes of products declined.

Approximately one and one-half billion pounds of tobacco, an amount approximately equal to the crop of the United States, was used by manufacturing plants in Europe outside Russia, in 1930. Almost one-half of this quantity was grown in Europe, and the remainder imported largely from the United States, the Dutch East Indies, British colonies and Brazil, between 35 and 40 per cent of the imports being from the United States. See Foreign Service release F.S./T-70, June 19, 1931 "EUROPEAN TOBACCO PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION IN 1930".

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SUGAR BEETS

The 1931 European sugar beet acreage, excluding Russia, is estimated at 3,981,629 acres which is 16.6 per cent below last year's acreage, according to the latest estimates received from the International Institute of Agriculture.

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Including Russia, the total acreage shows a slight increase over last year being estimated at 7,441,629 acres as compared with 7,327,355 reported for 1930.

Noticeable decreases from last year occur in all important sugar producing and consuming countries with the exception of Russia where the acreage in accordance with the five-year plan is expected to reach 3,460,000 acres as compared with 2,555,000 acres reported for 1930. On May 25 sowings in Ukraine exceeded 2,288,000 acres which is 93 per cent of the total plan for that region, according to Economic Life, June 3, 1931. The sugar beet acreage in Ukraine represents about 70 per cent of the total acreage to be devoted to beets this year.

The total sugar beet acreage reported for the five countries which are members of the Chadbourne Sugar Stabilization Plan (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", May 18, 1931, p. 682) is 20.6 per cent below the total acreage harvested in these countries in 1930, the greatest decrease occurring in Germany where the 1931 acreage is placed at 872,129 acres as compared with 1,157,194 acres reported for 1930. Great Britain and France, which are Europe's heaviest sugar importers and are not members of the Chadbourne Plan both report noticeable decreases from last year. A table showing acreage by countries is given on page 945.

Weather conditions in Europe during the first two weeks in June were reported as generally favorable for the growth of the beets. In Germany, conditions were very favorable for the crop and plants had made excellent progress, field work was progressing satisfactorily. In Czechoslovakia, the growth was reported as generally good; in Slovakia, however, there has been some damage to the young plants due to dry weather. Poland reports weather conditions as unfavorable for crop growth. In France, the beat crop had made normal progress.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

Manchurian soy bean exports reduced

Exports of soy beans and bean products from Manchuria for the period October-March 1930-31 were considerably below those of the corresponding 1929-30 period, according to a cable of June 18 from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. April and May 1931 exports were somewhat larger than a year earlier, but stocks apparently are low. Consul Langdon at Dairen is quoted as reporting as of June 10 that bean stocks on Dairen wharves on May

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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31 stood at 126,000 short tons against 110,000 short tons a year earlier. Total stocks in the country are placed between 1,000,000 and 1,250,000 short tons. South Manchurian stocks are estimated at 450,000 short tons.

European and Japanese demand for Manchurian bean oil was dull during May but a fair amount of business was done with South China. Business was slow with America in soy bean cake and meal. The demand continuing to be weak. Demand for bean cake in Japan as the rice fertilizing season advanced but was steady on the whole.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Yugoslav prune situation

The production of fresh prunes in Yugoslavia this year is now being estimated at not more than 441,000 short tons, according to a cable received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from Agricultural Attache Michael at Belgrade. The production of fresh plums in Yugoslavia in 1930 was estimated at around 550,000 short tons. It is still too early to estimate the production of dried prunes. It is believed by some members of the trade, however, that exports of dried prunes will amount to about 19,800 short tons and of fresh prunes to about 11,000 tons.

Chinese peanut situation during May

Total shipments of peanuts from Tsingtao during May amounted to 50,345,000 pounds of shelled, 3,285,000 pounds of unshelled and 67,500 pounds of blanched, according to a report received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from W. Roderick Dorsey at that post. Shipments from Tientsin amounted to 286,000 pounds of shelled and 1,172,000 pounds of unshelled nuts. This represents more than a hundred per cent increase over the shipments during April and resulted from heavier exports to European and South China markets.

The Netherlands and Germany took 70 per cent of the total shipments to Europe. Exports to Japan were normal, though slightly in excess of last month's forecast, the shipments from Tsingtao to that market having amounted to 1,685,000 pounds of shelled nuts. American and Canadian takings remained unimportant. Peanut prices continued to decline during May due to the heavy stocks on hand and closed well under those prevailing at the end of April. Forward contracts with Europe are estimated at about 2,000 short tons. There is little difference between European and Tsingtao ideas of prices at the present time. Forward commitments with America are placed at about 300 short tons. It is estimated that Japan will take about 800 tons during June.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Canton is expected to buy for crushing purposes as long as cargo is available. Stocks on hand at Tsingtao on May 31, including oil mill stock and cargo already contracted for, are estimated at 60,000 tons of shelled and 10,000 tons of unshelled. Remaining stocks in the interior still available to the Tsingtao market are placed at 20,000 tons of shelled nuts.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Minimum beef price fixed in Argentina

The principal meat packers in Argentina have agreed to pay 29 centavos, paper, per kilo for prime chilled beef steers, live-weight basis, delivered at the plants, according to an air mail letter of June 1 from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Luedtke at Buenos Aires. The price named was equivalent to 4.08 cents per pound U. S. currency at the average rate of exchange for May. The decision, reached in response to representations made by the Ministry of Agriculture on behalf of the livestock industry, was a compromise, the producers having asked for 30 centavos (4.22 cents) as against the ruling market price of 28.15 centavos (3.98 cents).

A recent decree has removed the duty of 5 per cent upon imports of pedigree livestock into Argentina, Mr. Luedtke reports. The duty was originally opposed on February 5, 1931 in furtherance of the general program to increase revenues from importing duties. Argentine agricultural organizations, however, have been successful in their partition for the free entry of high grade stock with which to improve the quality of meat exports. Most of the pure breed stock imported into Argentina comes from the United Kingdom.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

Foreign butter prices practically unchanged

Butter quotations in the principal European markets on June 18 showed no important changes from those of the previous Thursday, according to cabled reports from American Agricultural Commissioners. London quotations were higher than on 92 score in New York on all descriptions except Australian and Siberian. Copenhagen continued unchanged at the equivalent of 23.58 cents per pound against 23.25 cents on 92 score in New York on that date and 23.00 cents the previous Thursday. With European supplies now at their seasonal peak, the London market is reported slow. See table, page 947.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY a/

A slight reduction in South African wool production seems probable for the season beginning September 1, 1931. Wool exports for the current season beginning September 1, 1930 were officially estimated in April 1931 at 307,000,000 pounds, about equaling the 1929-30 figures. On the basis of market movements to date, however, exports may not exceed 290,000,000 pounds. A government estimate of August 1930 had placed probable exports at 337,000,000 pounds for 1930-31. The production of the past 2 seasons, has been unusually heavy. The low wool prices prevailing this season are regarded as the chief factor making for a smaller 1931-32 clip. Ranges are heavily stocked with sheep and are likely to result in neglect of flocks. It appears that in some cases ewes will not be mated in the coming season and that there will be careful culling of existing flocks.

Indications are that there may be a smaller percentage of short staple wool than usual, unless the need for ready money from 6-months shearing offsets the present propaganda in favor of longer growths. A narrowing of the price spread between long and short wools also would operate to encourage quicker selling. The quality of the 1931-32 clip will, as usual, depend largely on weather conditions, but it is anticipated that low prices will cause some carelessness in handling the wool. At present, the South African sheep industry is predominantly interested in wool rather than lamb and mutton.

Reports from the several South African wool markets all reveal a definite shortage of short staple wools during the current 1930-31 season. A large number of growers elected to delay shearing until the 1931-32 season, thereby producing long 12-months wool rather than short 6-months growth. This situation may tend to prevent total 1931-32 wool production from being materially under that of 1930-31. It is admitted that low prices and advice to grow long wools were important factors in reducing 1930-31 marketings below earlier expectations. Also important was the drought during the last 6 months of 1930, which reduced materially both the quantity and quality of Orange Free State wool. In the 1929-30 season there was an increase in semi-annual shearings of short wools. These wools found a fairly favorable market during the period March-June 1930 which reduced the quantities available in the season beginning September 1930. Breeding for mutton also cut into 1930-31 wool supplies.

A fairly consistent increase in wool stocks at ports was noted during most of the 1930-31 season as against the preceding year. On February 28, 1931, the latest date for which stocks figures were available at the time of reporting,

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a/ Abstracted from a report "Wool in the Union of South Africa" by Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at Pretoria. The full report will be released at a later date.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY, CONT'D

unsold port stocks totaled 105,000 bales averaging about 330 pounds per bale and including both scoured and greasy wool, against 68,000 bales a year earlier. On January 31, 1931, unsold stocks stood at 129,000 bales. Heavy sales during March continued the process of reducing port stocks of unsold wool below the high levels of preceding months, but indications are that considerable stocks remain on hand unsold.

Sheep Numbers

Total sheep numbers in the Union of South Africa were estimated at 49,240,000 on August 31, 1930. In 1929 on the same date, according to the most recent published agricultural census, sheep numbers totaled 45,010,000 of which 40,354,000 were wooled and 4,656,000 non-wooled. Corresponding 1928 figures were 38,242,000 and 4,258,000 respectively. Sheep occur in significant numbers in practically all civil divisions of the Union. The regions of densest sheep population are roughly located in the central and eastern regions where the rainfall is relatively abundant. Those regions lie south of the tall-grassed cattle grazing lands of northern Transvaal and east of the arid areas of western Cape Province. The greatest density of sheep occurs just north and west of East London, a port on the southeastern coast of Cape Province. Over 98 per cent of the sheep in the Union are fine wooled merinos, but there are increasing numbers of Blackhead Persians which are non-wooled and fat-tailed. The English breeds of mutton sheep are seldom seen.

The number of wooled sheep increased from about 12,000,000 in 1904 to more than 36,000,000 in 1929, not including the numbers held exclusively by natives, which by 1929 totaled 3,878,000. Over the same 25 years the number of non-wooled Blackhead Persians remained practically stationary, at no time going much beyond 5,000,000 head. The mutton from such sheep is largely dependent upon domestic markets since it is regarded as less desirable than Australian or New Zealand mutton in European markets. The low wool prices of 1922 were followed by the largest increases in non-wooled sheep, a situation in line with present tendencies. The number of Angora goats has declined steadily since 1904. Increased production in the United States is cited as an important factor in the South African decline. The number of other goats, raised largely by natives, has not changed much in recent years but a comparison with 1904 indicates that much of the land now occupied by Merino sheep was once used by common goats.

Wool Production

Wool production in South Africa increased 75 per cent from 1917-18 to 1927-28, according to official sources. The production figures appearing on the following page are smaller each year than the corresponding figures for exports plus local consumption. Similar discrepancies appear in corresponding figures for Australia and the United States. The difference apparently is accounted for by wool pulled from slaughtered sheep and from sheep which have died from disease and also by wool shorn by speculators, figures for which are not included in the ordinary production returns.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY, CONT'D

WOOL: Production, Union of South Africa, 1917-19 to 1927-29

Year	Cape Province	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1917-18	64,473	5,758	13,397	40,708	124,336
1919-20 a/	66,924	5,799	14,485	44,828	132,036
1920-21	66,833	5,910	15,812	47,374	135,929
1921-22	71,350	5,660	15,148	47,895	140,053
1922-23	72,046	5,556	15,271	44,345	137,218
1923-24	77,674	6,204	15,911	48,077	147,866
1924-25	81,190	6,564	16,741	52,475	156,970
1925-26	91,257	7,191	17,760	51,714	167,922
1926-27	101,615	8,183	22,400	61,912	194,110
1927-28	108,983	10,000	26,339	71,562	216,924

Official Yearbook, Union of South Africa, reporting agricultural censuses for years shown. a/ Not enumerated for 1918-19.

Observations have indicated that most South African wool is produced on large farms under conditions similar to those common in the western areas of the United States. Average farm sizes are smallest in Natal, where rainfall is greatest, and largest in Cape Province where rain is scarce. Cape Province, as indicated in the foregoing table, is the leading wool producing province of the Union. Such figures as are available illustrate clearly the extensive scale of land areas devoted to sheep raising. From 65 to 80 per cent of the lambs are usually dropped in April or May and from 35 to 20 per cent from October to December. The wool is clipped either at 12-month or at 6-month intervals. Some producers alternate one-clip and 2-clip seasons. There has been much propaganda to discourage 6-month clippings. In some regions, however, difficulties with foreign matter and insects favor two clips a year. Blow-fly is the most serious sheep pest. Control measures are practised to an increasing extent. Farms are now commonly fenced with jackal-proof material. The fences reduce costs of herding, cut down death losses and by avoiding long, dusty drives, increase the clean scoured yield of greasy wool.

Exports

Exports of greasy wool rose from a little over 100,000,000 pounds in 1918 to 247,000,000 pounds in 1928. During the years 1909-1917, greasy wool exports varied between 173,000,000 pounds in 1913 to 106,000,000 pounds in the middle of the war period. The 1909 exports were valued at about 13 cents per pound. The value rose steadily to reach a peak of 60 cents in 1920, with a drop to 16 cents for 1921. Values were steady at around 31 cents in 1927 and 1928, but have been considerably lower in the past two years. Scoured wool exports rose fairly regularly from 4,000,000 pounds in 1909 to a peak of more

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY, CONT'D

than 26,000,000 pounds in 1919. The subsequent downward trend lasted until 1926 when little more than 6,000,000 pounds were exported. By 1928 the volume was up to 6,600,000 pounds. Values rose steadily from 26 cents in 1909 to $1.11 per pound in 1920, dropping to 44 cents in 1921. The 1928 values were around 64 cents. The latter year is the latest for which detailed export data, such as those cited, are available. The United Kingdom takes more than half of the export wool, followed by France, Germany and Belgium. Small quantities go direct to the United States, and still smaller amounts reach the United States via United Kingdom markets.

Marketing methods and seasons

Most South African wools are consigned to Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town for sale at auction to buyers representing overseas firms. At Durban all of the wool is sold at auctions, but at East London and Port Elizabeth a small proportion is bought direct from farms and either resold at auction or shipped direct to European mills. A very small quantity of wool is sold at London, England auctions. Very little wool is manufactured in South Africa. The selling season extends from October to April, the peak running from November to January. The first wools to arrive at Durban come from Natal in the months October and December. At East London, the early season wools come from the east coast section. A little later they arrive largely from the Orange Free State. The Basutoland wools arrive somewhat later. Port Elizabeth draws wool from the western and northern regions of Cape Province. Cape Town also gets wool from those regions and from areas nearer the city.

A large share of the South African wool is sold through cooperative associations. At each of the markets there are 25 to 40 firms or individuals engaged in buying wool. At Port Elizabeth two wool firms are also extensive buyers of mohair and there are three other buyers who deal exclusively in mohair. The buyers in each market are organized into associations for establishing trading rules and regulations. At Durban and East London the buyers and sellers have cooperated in the organization of a wool exchange which has provided auction rooms and suitable selling facilities and regulations. At Port Elizabeth there are two auction buildings, one of which is owned by the city. Buyers are allowed the usual pre-auction inspection of offerings. If prices bid do not reach the wool owner's reservation price, usually some compromise is reached after the auction closes.

Wool grades

Wool in South Africa is valued by buyers in accordance with its range of fineness and estimated yield. Range is not expressed in inches, but in terms of months of growth. The length, however, is really the determining factor rather than the actual months of growth. It is possible that 12 months on the sheep's back may class as 9 or 10 months wool in case the growth has been stunted. The buyer estimates the yield of clean wool and offers a price per pound in the grease, which is equal to or less than the limit which he has been allowed on a clean basis multiplied by the estimated yield percentage. This limit is determined by the manufacturer or buyer with reference to the value of wool tops.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY, CONT'D

Recent weather influences

The calendar year 1930 was an unusually dry one. The deficiency was greatest in the important wool producing area lying north and west of Port Elizabeth and East London. A station in southern Orange Free State reported a total 12-month rainfall of only 19 inches against a normal of 28 inches. In no month during 1930, excepting January, did that station register as much as 3 inches. A normal monthly fall in five of the summer months is 3 or 4 inches. Other stations report similar serious shortages. In northern Orange Free State and southern Transvaal the deficiency was somewhat less serious, but the annual figures conceal the fact that the summer rains, which usually fall in September or October did not begin until December, so that the grazing lands were seriously in need of water. In Natal and eastern Transvaal, the deficiency was greater than elsewhere, but still got a good fall since the normal is 30 to 50 inches a year. Since December 1930, rainfall in the principal wool districts has been fairly good, although deficiencies occurred in February and March 1931. Since April 1, abundant rains have fallen, too late to prevent injury to the corn crop but adequate for wool growers.

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AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA a/

The volume of agricultural production in Southern Rhodesia is still small but there have been notable increases in recent years and many new developments are in prospect. The principal agricultural exports include tobacco, cattle, corn, hides and skins, fresh fruit, butter and wool in the order named. Of the leading imports which include wheat and flour, beverages, sugar, fruit and dairy and poultry products, many apparently can be produced locally and action is being taken to stimulate their production.

This self-governing British territory has an area of about 150,000 square miles and is considerably smaller than the crown territory of Northern Rhodesia from which it is separated by the Zanbezi River. The estimated area under cultivation is approximately 1-3/4 million acres of which only about 400,000 acres are cultivated by Europeans, the balance being handled by native owners b/.

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a/ Based largely on recent reports submitted by C. C. Taylor, American Agricultural Attaché at Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Issued in accordance with the plan to present in "Foreign Crops and Markets" from time to time general information about agriculture in foreign countries. See also "Agriculture in Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia" in "Foreign Crops and Markets" for June 15, 1931. b/ Large land reserves have been set aside for the natives, the extension being nearly 30 million acres, with an additional $7\frac{1}{2}$ million acres for native purchase - a provision which should take care of all requirements for a considerable time to come. Villages are also said to be rapidly taking the place of 'locations'.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA, CONT'D

The population is estimated at a little over one million with only about 50,000 Europeans. Like the northern district, it is also an inland territory with the result that much of its surplus is consumed in the bordering territories of the Union of South Africa and Northern Rhodesia. Overseas exports are usually made through Union ports or through Beira in Portuguese East Africa.

Tobacco

Tobacco has been the principal export in recent years especially following the stimulus of British preference.

TOBACCO: Exports, unmanufactured, from Rhodesia, 1926 to 1930

Year	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1926	4,288	2,053
1927	15,757	3,302
1928	14,545	2,064
1929	11,994	1,650

An acreage and production reduction of unusual proportions was made during 1929-30 following very low prices and accumulating unsold stocks. Agricultural Attache Taylor at Pretoria reports that the acreage planted in 1930 as well as the estimated production is again reduced but the quality is estimated to be better than during the past 2 years. It is said, however, that the soil best suited to tobacco is not well adapted to other crops. The sharp decreases in tobacco acreage, therefore, will probably not be reflected in a corresponding increase of other crops.

Cattle

Broad expanses of pasture lands and good grass have favored the cattle industry in Southern Rhodesia. Exports of cattle thus far have been mostly live shipments but Mr. Taylor states that it is hoped to eventually replace the shipment of live cattle to England by the shipment of chilled or frozen beef. During 1930 a bounty of £20,318 (about $101,000) was paid out on dressed beef and £849 (about $4,100) on cattle exported on hoof. By these means exports have been encouraged. In 1929 Europeans in Southern Rhodesia owned 902,163

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA, CONT'D

cattle while natives owned 1,495,966. The number of European-owned cattle, which steadily increased up to 1925, has been slightly decreasing since that date, while the increase in the number of native-owned cattle has steadily continued. This tendency also has its counterpart in the Union of South Africa.

Rigid control measures promptly adopted by the officials of Southern Rhodesia and contiguous countries have been successful in controlling a recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease. Information placed before the legislature in May, says Mr. Taylor, indicates that the mortality is less than 1 per cent, that the outbreaks have been localized and traced to the source of infection and that the disease is now under control. The embargo on cattle movements out of Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, however, remains unaltered. In 1928, Southern Rhodesia exported slaughter cattle as follows: Union of South Africa, 37,490; Congo, 26,556; Protuguese East Africa, 615.

Other livestock and poultry products

The Rhodesia Export and Cold Storage Company has opened a bacon factory in Bulawayo to meet the needs of the surrounding district of Matabeleland. The factory apparently has experienced no difficulty in procuring an adequate supply of pigs, Mr. Taylor reports. Eggs were exported in large quantities for the first time in 1930 with approximately 2,000 cases of 30 dozen. The principal outlet was to the northern territories. On the other hand, during the 10 months ending October 1930, about 3,500 cases were imported from the Union of South Africa.

Corn

Corn production by Europeans in Southern Rhodesia during the past 3 years has averaged over 5,000,000 bushels annually. Its importance is evident from the fact that it occupies about 70 per cent of the land cultivated by Europeans.

CORN: Production by Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, and distribution of crop, 1928-29 to 1930-31

Year	Number of growers	Area	Production a/	Yield per acre	Total corn supply	Available for export
		Acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1928-29		325,329	6,530	20.0		
1929-30	2261	317,683	4,845	21.5		3,149
1930-31	2208	b/273,332	4,641	c/ 17.0	5,551	d/1,089

a/ 3.57 bushels per bag. b/ Green manure crops largely substituted. c/ Yield reduced by drought at critical growing periods. d/ Allowing about 1,250,000 bushels for farm use, 2,678,000 bushels for mines, etc., and 535,000 for carryover. A large portion of the crop is produced by a relatively small number of growers. A temporary export bounty of 1 shilling per bag (about 7 cents per bushel) was granted in 1930 on all corn exported overseas.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA, CONT'D

During the past year, says Mr. Taylor, the Government loaned substantial sums to corn growers through the Maize Loans Committee. Loans amounting to £52,291 (about $254,000) were definitely approved. A Maize Control Bill is now under discussion which would provide for a Control Board to promote the marketing of corn in such a way that the losses incurred on exports would be distributed throughout the producing industry. Prices to consumers in Rhodesia are not to be allowed to exceed replacement value. Export would doubtless be to the northern territories, while replacements would come from the Union. The replacement value, according to Mr. Taylor, would probably be determined by accepting the price of Union of South African corn delivered at Bulawayo. Under the Bill the 4 cooperative societies which now handle 70 per cent of the country's corn would also handle the remaining 30 per cent. Exception is made of Matabeleland and the eastern district of Southern Rhodesia, since these areas do not produce sufficient corn for their own consumption.

Citrus and other fruit

Most of the citrus fruit from Southern Rhodesia is exported through Union ports. During the year 1930 such exports totaled 153,947 boxes of oranges and 2,443 boxes of grapefruit. In addition, there were some exports through other ports. Exports through Beira, Portuguese East Africa, continue to prove satisfactory, according to Mr. Taylor, and shippers propose to make increasing use of this route. The possibility of establishing a citrus by-products industry for the manufacture of essential oils and citric acid has been considered during the past year by an expert with experience in Italy, with the result that production in one valley is expected to commence this season. Though other fruits can be grown satisfactorily, production has been so limited as to make imports necessary.

Wheat

Southern Rhodesia is still on an import basis for wheat and flour though domestic production has increased the past 2 years. In 1928, the government of Southern Rhodesia agreed to allow a rebate of the customs duty on imported wheat to be milled in the country, provided the finished production contained not less than 25 per cent of wheat produced in the colony. As a result, the millers undertook to stabilize the price of locally grown wheat at about $2.00 a bushel for the next few years.

Cotton

The area planted to cotton in Southern Rhodesia last year was approximately 7,000 acres, from which reports from ginneries indicate a production of 1,777,238 pounds, or an average of 289 pounds per acre. This is more favorable than any year since 1923-24. Efforts are being made to improve the cultural practices. The fiber is described as being bright, clean and of

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA, CONT'D

good quality and staple although not as strong as in previous years. Information concerning the crop now being harvested is incomplete, but indications point to an increased acreage despite a price level 30 per cent to 50 per cent less than during the previous season, due apparently to the depressed condition of the market for corn.

Coffee

Interest in coffee in the eastern border district has continued. A system of plantation registration is recommended so that all neglected or abandoned coffee trees shall be destroyed, thereby eliminating the disease menace to neighboring plantations.

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RUSSIA: Spring sowings, 1930 and 1931 a/

Date	Total sowings		Wheat alone		Barley and oats	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
April 25	68,447	16,793	26,687	9,277		
May 1	81,543	33,734	29,405	16,121		
5	92,910	60,786	30,393	25,698	29,899	17,791
10		88,462		31,876		24,216
15	124,291		35,582		33,358	
20	139,859	139,864	37,065	43,700		35,815
25	157,650	163,978	45,219	49,148	44,478	40,598
June 1	172,476	186,313	47,690	54,609	48,936	45,219
5	180,900	208,473	50,400	59,544	50,700	b/ 50,504
10	195,000	221,402	54,000	60,292	57,000	
15	207,300		57,600		60,500	
20	212,506		59,304		61,775	
25	221,400					
Plan for year .	c/	247,100		69,188		61,775
Revised ...			58,891			

a/ Weekly cables from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin.
b/ Reported by cable on June 19 from International Institute of Agriculture.
c/ Russian official publications give plan of total sowings all crops, winter and spring: 1930, 322,218,000 acres; 1931, 346,928,000 acres and 1932 (5 year plan) 349,152,000 acres. Soviet representatives at recent London conference gave spring wheat plan as 73.4 million acres.

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WHEAT: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Countries reporting a/	Average 1909-13	Harvest year 1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States, (Winter)...	28,382	36,213	40,059	38,608	40,432	104.7
(Spring)...	18,715	22,059	21,405	20,545	b/ 17,527	85.3
Canada, (Winter).........	c/ 1,019	819	834	815	819	100.5
(Spring)..........	8,926	23,300	24,421	24,083	b/ 22,152	92.0
Total (2)	57,042	82,391	86,719	84,051	80,930	96.3
Belgium and Luxemburg d/	423	440	367	437	414	94.7
France	16,500	12,802	12,673	12,990	12,494	96.2
Spain	9,547	10,479	10,622	10,531	10,872	103.2
Italy	11,793	12,263	11,794	11,896	12,029	101.1
Germany d/..............	4,029	3,836	3,632	3,997	4,160	104.1
Czechoslovakia..........	1,718	1,918	2,023	1,983	1,978	99.7
Hungary d/..............	3,712	4,131	3,735	3,993	3,954	99.0
Yugoslavia d/...........	3,982	4,478	5,075	5,233	5,239	100.1
Bulgaria d/.............	2,409	2,782	2,634	2,908	2,908	100.0
Rumania.................	9,515	7,923	6,734	7,551	6,653	88.1
Poland d/...............	3,343	2,996	3,335	3,714	3,844	103.5
Lithuania d/............	211	271	345	362	410	113.2
Finland d/..............	8	26	26	30	32	106.7
Total Europe (14)....	67,190	64,345	63,025	65,625	64,987	99.0
Algeria.................	3,521	3,656	3,795	3,980	3,548	89.1
Tunis	1,310	1,730	1,730	1,730	1,730	100.0
Total Africa (2).....	4,831	5,386	5,525	5,710	5,278	92.4
Syria and Lebanon........	900	1,024	899	1,175	1,168	99.4
India e/................	29,234	32,128	31,855	31,333	31,952	102.0
Total Asia (2)......	30,134	33,152	32,754	32,508	33,120	101.9
Total above countries (20)	159,187	185,274	188,023	187,894	184,315	98.1

a/ Figures in parenthesis represent number of countries reporting. b/ Intended acreage. c/ 4-year average. d/ Winter acreage. e/ May estimate.

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WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

Date	Chicago 1930	Chicago 1931	Kansas City 1930	Kansas City 1931	Minneapolis 1930	Minneapolis 1931	Winnipeg 1930	Winnipeg 1931	Liverpool 1930	Liverpool 1931	Buenos Aires a/ 1930	Buenos Aires a/ 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
pr. 11	112	63	104	56	112	72	116	62	120	64	b/110	b/ 48
18	107	65	99	53	106	73	111	65	115	69	b/106	b/ 51
25	105	60	97	53	105	72	109	60	113	66	b/105	b/ 49
ay 2	102	64	95	57	102	74	107	63	112	66	b/103	b/ 49
9	103	64	96	57	103	72	108	63	113	68	b/103	b/ 48
16	107	60	100	54	106	70	112	61	116	66	b/105	b/ 48
23	106	59	99	52	105	68	110	59	116	c/64	104	b/ 48
30	109	d/60	101	d/54	108	d/68	114	d/ 60	118	d/63	105	b/ 46
une 6	106	59	99	53	105	66	113	63	117	65	105	b/ 47
13	99	58	92	52	99	67	104	62	113	63	103	b/ 47
20	92	57	84	52	92	66	96	61	107	59	99	46
27	90		84		92		97		104		93	
uly 3	90		82		90		96		103		94	
11	86		79		88		94		100		e/90	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. b/ June futures.
c/ Price of May 22. d/ Price of May 29. e/ August futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets.

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets 1930	1931	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City 1930	1931	No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis 1930	1931	No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis 1930	1931	No. 2. Red Winter St. Louis 1930	1931	Western White Seattle a/ 1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
r. 3	103	74	102	72	114	79	101	73	120	79	117	67
10	108	74	107	73	118	79	103	72	120	80	112	68
17	102	75	101	74	113	80	98	75	117	80	110	68
24	99	74	98	73	109	80	94	74	114	80	107	69
y 1	99	75	97	73	110	80	96	73	113	79	106	69
8	97	76	96	73	108	82	94	76	111	80	104	69
15	101	76	98	73	110	84	98	73	115	80	105	70
22	102	75	100	73	111	81	99	77	115	82	104	70
29	102	75	102	73	110	81	99	77	115	79	105	70
ne 5	103	71	101	73	111	75	98	69	113	76	104	62
12	100	68	98	73	110	75	95	62	108	74	103	58
19	92		90	74	102	80	88	65	101		96	
26	87		84		98		85		93		92	
ly 3	85		82		99		86		93		93	
10	83		81		97		88		85		92	
17	82		79		97		87		83		91	

Weekly averageof daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

RYE: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Countries reporting a/	Average 1909-13	Harvest year 1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	2,236	3,480	3,331	3,722	3,793	101.9
Canada (winter)	b/ 117	599	687	1,091	865	79.3
(spring)		241	305	357	c/ 292	81.8
Total (2)	2,353	4,320	4,323	5,170	4,950	95.7
Belgium and Luxemburg ...	674	582	585	586	575	98.1
France	3,095	1,900	1,936	1,905	1,745	91.6
Spain	1,988	1,384	1,519	1,446	1,544	106.8
Germany d/	b/12,713	11,229	11,484	11,462	9,985	87.1
Czechoslovakia	2,605	2,480	2,690	2,611	2,493	95.5
Yugoslavia d/	b/ 732	b/ 496	b/ 602	525	505	96.2
Bulgaria	542	458	492	614	583	95.0
Rumania d/	c/ 1,286	637	721	914	865	94.6
Poland d/	b/12,570	b/13,197	b/14,328	14,500	14,123	97.4
Lithuania d/	1,749	1,161	1,113	974	1,136	116.6
Finland d/	589	550	563	556	556	100.0
Total (12)	38,543	34,074	36,033	36,093	34,110	94.5
Algeria	3	4	3	5	2	40.0
Total above countries(15).	40,899	38,398	40,359	41,268	39,062	94.6

a/ Figures in parenthesis represent number of countries reporting. b/ Total crop.
c/ Intended acreage. d/ Winter acreage.

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SPAIN: Production of specified crops, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1931

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1909-1913	130,446	27,636	74,689	29,110
1927	144,824	26,515	92,230	39,216
1928	119,885	14,413	82,852	34,781
1929	154,245	22,935	97,342	45,812
1930	145,991	20,679	101,096	52,670
1931 Preliminary.............	143,299	19,684	87,255	41,336

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FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	7,620	12,598	13,068	12,437	b/13,932	112.0
Canada	1,574	4,881	5,926	5,559	4,734	85.2
Total N.Amer. (2)	9,194	17,479	18,994	17,996	18,666	103.7
Netherlands	68	70	78	76	69	90.8
Belgium	88	77	63	84	70	83.3
Luxemburg	3	7	14	7	9	128.6
France	1,987	1,756	1,946	1,799	1,956	108.7
Spain	3,510	4,506	4,489	4,390	4,390	100.0
Germany c/	527	451	446	486	494	101.6
Czechoslovakia	2,275	1,820	1,836	1,677	1,759	104.9
Yugoslavia c/	618	545	607	637	611	95.9
Bulgaria c/	390	516	364	524	501	95.6
Rumania c/	211	265	324	323	247	76.5
Poland c/	94	191	207	142	143	100.7
Total Europe (11)	9,771	10,201	10,374	10,145	10,249	101.0
Tripolitania	d/ 330	148	c/ 260	247	371	150.2
Morocco	d/3,000	2,904	3,240	3,207	3,037	94.7
Algeria	3,395	3,411	3,536	3,650	3,185	87.3
Tunis	1,228	1,459	1,248	988	988	100.0
Total Africa (4)	7,953	7,922	8,284	8,092	7,581	93.7
Syria and Lebanon	d/ 450	892	750	840	818	97.4
Total N.Hemis. (18)	27,368	36,497	38,402	37,073	37,314	100.7
Est.N.Hemis.total excl.Russia and China	64,300	69,900	74,000	72,200		
OATS						
United States	37,357	41,734	40,043	41,598	b/44,318	106.5
Canada	9,597	13,137	12,479	13,259	13,336	100.6
Total N.Amer. (2)	46,954	54,871	52,522	54,857	57,654	105.1
Netherlands	346	377	396	370	366	98.9
Luxemburg	77	71	77	70	70	100.0
France	10,084	8,657	8,510	8,533	8,630	100.5
Spain	1,276	1,965	1,839	1,768	1,693	95.8
Czechoslovakia	2,506	2,141	2,150	2,055	2,114	102.9
Total Europe (5)	14,289	13,211	12,972	12,846	12,873	100.2
Algeria	449	601	639	633	544	85.9
Tunis	133	104	133	99	99	100.0
Total Africa (2)	582	705	772	732	643	87.8
Syria and Lebanon	d/ 12	27	28	28	27	96.4
Total N.Hemis. (10)	61,837	68,814	66,294	68,463	71,197	104.0
Est.N.Hemis.total excl.Russia and China	97,800	101,000	100,000	101,200		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Intentions to plant. c/ Winter acreage only. d/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	May 30	June 6	June 13	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	56,996	21,544	54	90	45	June 13	21,188	9,709
Canada.......	38,668	6,396				May 31	6,337	10,404
Argentina....	8,591	5,990	c/ 142	c/ 308		June 6	c/5,925	c/10,183
Danube coun. c/	19,408	66,092	1,083	733		June 6	64,162	66,975
Total.....	123,663	100,022					97,612	97,271
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	16,251	7,966	0	4	5	June 13	7,547	2,561
Canada........	19,927	4,694				May 31	4,422	8,007
Argentina.....	25,690	20,181	c/ 956	c/ 956		June 6	c/18,954	c/39,624
Danube coun. c/	49	1,453	0	0		June 6	1,316	2,467
Total......	61,917	34,294					32,239	52,659
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	May 30	June 6	June 13	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	41,594	8,526	8	9	1	June 13	6,129	1,744
Danube coun. c/	531	49,817	309	437		June 6	26,537	14,340
Argentina.....	203,071	c173,155	c/5,044	c7,491	c10,186	June 13	84,324	c162,451
Union of South Africa d/....	22,457	30,120	129	86		June 6	6,977	4,500
Total......	267,653	261,618					123,967	183,035
							Nov.-Apr.	Nov.-Apr.
United States imports....	349	1,262					267	725

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reportsof exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			May	May	May	Mar.	June	May				
Mar. 20	80	61	84	64	57	38	57	34	43	31	55	43
						May		June				
27	81	60	84	63	61	34	60	32	43	31	57	46
Apr. 3	83	59	86	62	62	32	61	32	44	31	58	44
10	83	59	85	61	65	33	64	32	44	30	57	45
17	81	60	83	61	61	33	61	33	43	31	56	49
24	82	58	82	59	61	33	61	33	42	30	57	50
May 1	79	54	80	55	60	31	60	31	41	27	55	47
8	79	56	79	57	59	30	59	31	41	29	56	47
15	78	59	79	59	61	31	60	31	42	29	57	46
			July	July	June	June	July	Aug.				
22	79	56	81	57	60	31	59	32	41	28	56	44
29	78	55	80	56	58	29	58	31	40	27	56	43
June 5	80	55	81	57	59	30	58	31	40	26	53	38
12	81	56	81	56	59	31	58	32	39	27	52	39

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

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NETHERLANDS: Acreage of specified crops, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1931

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1909-1913	138	557	58	346	411
1927	153	487	66	368	428
1928	148	485	70	377	443
1929	112	488	78	396	450
1930	142	475	77	370	405
1931	190	445	69	366	400

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COTTON: Prices per pound and weekly sales of representative raw cottons at Liverpool on June 19, 1931 with comparisons

Description	1931							1930
	May				June			June
	8	15	22	a/28	5	12	19	20
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American								
Middling	10.93	10.67	10.38	9.73	9.69	9.63	9.63	15.84
Low Middling	10.04	9.75	9.47	8.82	8.78	8.72	8.72	14.21
Egyptian(Fully good fair)								
Sakellaridis	16.83	16.83	16.83	15.82	15.51	15.31	15.11	25.24
Upper	12.94	12.75	12.59	11.72	11.62	11.46	11.54	19.02
Brazilian (Fair)								
Ceara	10.83	10.56	10.28	9.73	9.59	9.53	9.53	14.42
Sao Paulo	10.83	10.56	10.28	9.73	9.59	9.53	9.53	14.42
East Indian								
Broach (Fully good) ..	8.54	8.27	7.95	7.62	8.01	7.79	7.73	10.75
Oomra #1, Fine	8.13	7.83	7.50	7.08	7.46	7.44	7.18	9.94
Sind (Fully good)	7.14	6.87	6.55	6.33	6.71	6.10	6.47	8.82
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis	13.16	12.90	12.61	12.06	11.82	11.76	11.76	17.97
Mitafifi	14.70	14.70	14.70	13.69	13.18	13.18	13.69	19.77
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Sales b/								
American	11,750	12,250	14,750	9,990	12,250	11,500	16,500	8,120
Total, (All sorts) ...	24,000	40,000	39,000	14,000	21,000	24,000	29,500	21,000

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.
a/ Thursday prices. b/ For week ended on date given, in running bales, and subject to revision.

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INDIA: Acreage and production of wheat, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1931

Year	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels
Average 1909-1913	29,224	351,841
1927	31,303	334,987
1928	32,193	290,364
1929	31,973	320,731
1930	31,347	386,512
1931	31,952	344,437

International Institute of Agriculture.

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GRAINS: Exports from Principal Exporting Countries,
March, April and May, 1930 and 1931

Crop and Country	March		April		May	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931 a/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EXPORTS:						
WHEAT INCL. FLOUR						
United States	7,321	4,717	7,438	7,106	10,270	5,873
Canada	14,656	15,418	5,460	6,148	16,046	31,687
Argentina	10,037	a/14,616	10,806	a/19,194	8,555	16,904
British India	297	a/ 0	350	a/ 0	299	0
Australia	9,371	a/18,680	4,599	a/21,988	6,202	15,056
Russia a/	360	6,080	2,000	1,944	64	4,360
Danube & Bulgaria a/	1,328	704	496	1,336	544	760
Total	43,370	60,215	31,149	57,716	41,980	74,640
CORN:						
United States	1,047	461	954	151	764	66
Argentina	6,388	a/13,371	11,486	27,394	8,515	22,821
RYE:						
United States	53	29	45	1	10	1
Russia,Dan.Bulg.a/.	660	746	240	3,737	1,389	3,257
BARLEY:						
United States	391	708	624	722	1,207	884
OATS:						
United States	94	22	132	13	115	25
FLAXSEED:						
Argentina	4,241	a/ 7,665	4,081	a/ 7,712	1,963	3,890
IMPORTS:						
WHEAT INCL. FLOUR:						
United States	2,452	1,201	804	1,780	1,225	---
FLAXSEED:						
United States	3,233	1,313	2,527	827	1,454	---

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary.

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ARGENTINA: Freight rates on corn via the Central Artentine Railway effective, June 15, 1931

Distance (Kilometers)	Regular rate (x)		Reduced rate (x) (June 15-September 30)		Total amount of reduction United States cents per bushel (56 pounds)
	Pesos m/n per M. ton	U.S. cents per bushel (56 pounds)	Pesos m/n per M. ton	U.S. cents per bushel (56 pounds)	
First zone					
50	3.60	2.95	3.60	2.95	-
100	4.91	4.06	4.91	4.06	-
150	6.06	4.95	5.45	4.44	0.51
Second zone (10 per cent reduction)					
200	6.87	5.61	6.18	5.05	0.56
250	7.69	6.27	6.92	5.66	0.61
300	8.51	6.96	7.66	6.25	0.71
350	9.17	7.49	7.79	6.53	0.96
Third zone (15 per cent reduction)					
400	9.82	8.03	8.35	6.83	1.19
450	10.48	8.56	8.78	7.16	1.40
500	10.97	8.97	8.78	7.16	1.80
Fourth zone (20 per cent reduction)					
550	11.46	9.37	9.17	7.49	1.88
600	11.95	9.75	9.56	7.82	1.93

Note (x) To these rates should be added a surcharge of five per cent, which is levied in accordance with the provisions of the Employees Retirement Law No. 10650.

Oficinal rate in Argentine paper pesos (pesos m/n) per metric ton of 2204.62 pounds, conversion made on the basis of the average daily rate of exchange since January 1st, 1931.

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SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in Europe as estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture, 1930 and 1931

Country	1930	1931 Prelim.	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Germany a/	b/1,157,194	872,129	75.4
Czechoslovakia a/	585,742	441,000	75.3
Poland	457,000	408,000	89.3
Hungary	183,313	156,000	85.1
Belgium	137,306	124,000	90.3
Great Britain	348,364	284,000	81.5
Irish Free State	14,388	8,200	57.0
Sweden	91,143	82,800	90.8
Denmark	84,000	79,000	94.0
Netherlands	142,438	92,000	64.8
France	679,451	620,000	91.3
Spain	208,960	240,000	114.9
Italy	272,356	264,000	96.9
Switzerland	3,040	3,600	118.4
Austria	89,000	101,000	113.5
Yugoslavia	147,798	120,000	81.2
Bulgaria	48,787	37,000	75.8
Rumania	113,085	37,000	32.7
Latvia	5,900	7,000	118.6
Finland	3,090	4,900	158.6
Russia	2,555,000	3,460,000	135.4
Total Europe, excluding Russia	4,772,355	3,981,629	83.4
Total Europe, including Russia	7,327,355	7,441,629	101.6

a/ As reported by the "Union of German Sugar Manufacturers".
b/ The official estimate for acreage harvested in Germany in 1930 was 1,193,579 acres.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 13, 1929-30 and 1930-31
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-June 13, 1930 and 1931

Commodity	July 1 - June 13 1929-30	July 1 - June 13 1930-31	Week ending May 23	Week ending May 30	Week ending June 6	Week ending June 13
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/	86,743	70,702	482	599	4,038	1,327
Wheat flour b/	57,885	51,517	1,076	381	1,123	99
Rye	2,538	151	1	---	---	---
Corn	8,914	2,500	5	8	9	1
Oats	4,615	871	20	---	4	5
Barley a/	21,188	9,709	478	54	90	45
	Jan. 1-June 13 1930	Jan. 1-June 13 1931				
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides	63,496	34,572	1,306	1,204	936	1,270
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	60,446	23,148	1,229	871	1,131	550
Lard	338,517	288,892	8,003	9,088	8,326	6,796
Pickled pork	15,802	6,736	145	141	130	100

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 491,000 bushels, flour 13,200 barrels, from San Francisco barley 45,000 bushels, rice 87,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments 1928-29	Total shipments 1929-30	Shipments, weeks ending May 30	Shipments, weeks ending June 6	Shipments, weeks ending June 13	Total shipments July 1 to & incl. June 13 1929-30	Total shipments July 1 to & incl. June 13 1930-31
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/	540,496	316,923	6,880	9,850	6,444	305,664	353,558
Canada, 4 markets b/	458,649	193,380	5,433	7,262	5,773	181,281	261,960
United States	163,448	149,819	980	5,161	1,426	144,628	122,219
Argentina	215,292	165,048	3,980	4,534	4,670	160,110	110,104
Australia	110,868	64,066	2,812	3,872	3,112	61,884	137,208
Russia	8	5,672	352	392	48	5,672	92,220
Danube and Bulgaria c/	2,712	18,384	240	336	288	18,104	14,680
British India	d/1,064	1,832	0	0	8	192	5,736
Total e/	870,440	571,930	14,264	18,984	14,570	551,626	713,506
Total European ship. a/	693,829	479,608	11,424	---	---	436,856	563,06[illegible]
Total ex-European shipments a/	217,644	138,960	3,392	---	---	131,244	157,896

Compiled from trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels; for 1929-30 were 2,000,268 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	June 19, 1930	June 11, 1931	June 18, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	33.00	23.00	23.25
Copenhagen, official quotation	28.20	23.58	23.58
Berlin, la quality	29.39	26.14	26.14
London: a/			
Danish	30.42	25.86	25.86
Dutch, unsalted	28.68	24.98	25.64
New Zealand	29.22	24.00	23.90
New Zealand, unsalted	31.50	24.98	24.76
Australian	28.57	23.24	22.92
Australian , unsalted	28.46	23.90	23.68
Argentine, unsalted	27.37	23.90	23.90
Siberian	27.37	21.94	21.73

Quotations coverted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended June 18, 1930	Week ended June 10, 1931 a/	Week ended June 17, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	9,620	64,659	76,104
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	13.18	9.78	9.40
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	11.46	10.47	10.53
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	7,701	9,387	8,541
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard b/	$ per 100 lbs.	11.08	9.67	9.50
American short cut green hams	"	21.51	16.62	16.51
American green bellies	"	18.68	14.12	14.12
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	22.16	13.69	13.47
Canadian green sides	"	18.90	c/	c/

a/ Items for GERMANY dated June 3 in this column should have read 80,180, $9.08 and $9.92 instead of 62,672, $13.83 and $12.09 respectively.
b/ Friday quotation. c/ No quotation.

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